

22.—SIPHONARIA SIPHO.

Siphonaria sipho, Sowerby, Genera of Shells, fig. 1, Siphonaria.

„ „ Lam. Anim. Sans, Vert (Desh. ed.), tome 7,
p. 557.

Hab. Darnley and Dungeness Islands, Torres Straits.

23.—SIPHONARIA SIQUIJORENSIS.

Liphonaria Siquijorensis, Reeve, Conch. Icon., 1856, pl. 6, sp. 27.

Hab. Bet Island, Torres Straits.

The *Batrachians* of the “Chevert” Expedition,

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S.

The *Batrachians* collected during the cruise of the “Chevert,” are few in point of number, and belong exclusively to the section of the *Batrachia Anura*, to which Dr. Gunther gives the name OPISTHOGLOSSA. But though few, they are not without interest, as exhibiting the complete dissimilarity between the *Batrachian* Fauna of New Guinea and Australia.

OPISTHOGLOSSA OXYDACTYLA.

RANASTER, New Genus.

Habit rather stout. Head large and rounded. Legs rather short. Fingers and toes tapering, and slightly webbed, with tubercular pads on the carpal and tarsal bones. Skin smooth. Maxillary teeth conspicuous, acute, bicuspid, and sub-distant. Vomerine teeth conspicuous and sub-distant, situated on a long, straight, transverse ridge, sharply divided in the middle. Inner nostrils rather large, and in front of the vomerine ridge. Tongue largely notched behind. Tympanum distinct. Sacral vertebra dilated. No paratoids.

This genus will, I fancy, fall into Gunther's Family *Discoglossidæ*. The most remarkable feature about it is the dentition; the teeth, both maxillary and vomerine, being comparatively large and distant.

1.—*RANASTER CONVEXIUSCULUS*.

Head and back convex; snout broad and rounded. Fingers with 3 or 4 tubercular pads beneath. Toes longer, slighter, and with the same number of pads beneath. Colour, above brown mottled and spotted with black with a broad grey stripe from between the eyes to the snout and one or two others from the eye to the lip, beneath, on the abdomen yellowish, on the throat and breast yellow, spotted with reddish brown, and on the legs reddish.

Length of body, 16 lines; of the thigh, 6 lines; and of the foot, 8 lines.

One specimen was procured at Katow.

OPISTHOGLOSSA PLATYDACTYLA.*HYLOPHORBUS*, New Genus.

Form elongate. Head small. Eyes prominent. Nostrils on the side of the snout, which is prominent. Mouth opening beneath. Teeth none. Internal nostrils almost hidden under the projecting snout. Tongue not free behind. Fingers and toes free and slight, with a small but distinct short transverse disc at their extremities. Tympanum visible, but covered with skin. Skin smooth. No paratoids. Sacral vertebra?

I imagine this to be a perfectly new form, at all events it does not seem to conform well to any of Dr. Gunther's sub-divisions of the *Opisthoglossa platydactyla*.

2.—*HYLOPHORBUS RUFESCENS*.

Colour, above, reddish brown, indistinctly mottled with darker brown, the lighter patches and the head appearing under a powerful lens to be dusted with yellowish scales or granules, on each side a broad somewhat interrupted curved brownish red line, occasionally varied with yellow, extends from a little behind the ear to the extremity of the anterior part of the thigh; the same line shows slightly on the upper part of the tympanum, and more distinctly in the front and on top of the snout, and in front of and underneath the eyes. The upper part of the arm is also

reddish brown, spotted with yellow. The under surface is a yellowish red, much mottled on the throat, chest, and inside of the thighs, with reddish brown. The colours probably before immersion in spirits were much more lively.

Length of body, 16 lines; width 5; arms 9, and legs 24 lines.

One specimen from Katow.

3.—HYLARANA NEBULOSA.

Snout, roundly pointed; nostrils nearer the snout than the eyes. Vomerine teeth in two oblique series, converging behind, tongue very deeply bilobed behind. Fingers and toes with small discs and large tubercles beneath. Upper surface of a bluish lead colour, on each side a broad blackish band extends from the snout almost to the thigh, with a yellow line above and below it, the upper line is most conspicuous between the eye and the snout, along the rest of its course it seems to be marked by a longitudinal skinny fold—the lower line commences at the lower lip, is a little wider than the other, very interrupted, and cannot be traced beyond the shoulder. The lower eyelid is white. The under surface is yellow, very much clouded on the throat, chest, and upper part of the abdomen, with bluish grey.

Length of body, 16; width 4; length of legs 24 lines.

One specimen was captured at Cape York. Another species of this genus, *Hylarana erythraea*, described by Schlegel, from Java, is said by Dr. Gunther to have been found also at Cape York.

4.—LITORIA GUTTATA.

Head broad and flat between the eyes. Nostrils on the side of the snout. Vomerine teeth in two very small clumps. Fingers broad and partially webbed. Upper surface green, with some small round yellow spots on the back; under surface reddish, beneath the legs of a brighter red.

Length of body 13, of legs, 24 lines.

One specimen from Katow.

5.—LITORIA DORSALIS.

Elongate. Snout pointed. Mouth opening beneath. Nostrils in a lateral depression, close to the snout. Fingers and toes with a well defined roundish disk, the toes webbed only at the base. Tongue not notched behind. Vomerine teeth in two very oblique short series, with the internal nostril on each side large and oval. Skin of back smooth, of belly granular. Colour, above, dark, with a broad central whitish band from the snout to the anus, beneath yellowish, much clouded with brown on the throat and chest.

Length of body, 9; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$; length of legs, 16 lines.

One specimen from Katow, probably immature.

6.—PELODRYAS CÆRULEUS.

Rana cærulea, White, Jour. N. S. Wales, app. 248; Shaw, Zool. III, p. 113; Daud. Rept., p. 70; Merr. Tent., p. 174.

„ *Austrasiæ*, Schneid, Hist. Amph., p. 150.

Hyla cyanea, Daud. Rept. viii, p. 43; Cuv. Regne. Anim.; Schleg. Abbild., t. 9, fig. 2; Dum. and Bibr., p. 577.

Calamites cæruleus, Wagl. Amph., p. 200.

Calamita cyanea, Tschudi Batr., p. 73.

Pelodryas cæruleus, Gunther, Cat. Batrach. Salient. Brit. Mus., p. 119, pl. ix, fig. B.

Several specimens of this widely distributed Australian tree frog were taken at Darnley Island, but that seems to be its northern limit.

7.—PELODRYAS MILITARIUS.

Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, vol. 2, p. 28.

Mr. Ramsay described this species from a specimen obtained at New Ireland. I found it at both Hall Sound and Katow, some of the specimens from the last named place being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long in the body, and 9 inches in the legs. The elongate form, the great length of the legs, and the small size, if not entire absence of the paratoids, separate this very widely from the typical species of *Pelodryas*.